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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1870. NO. 229.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Charges of Jobbery and Corruption

In Connection with the San Domingo Treaty—An Investigating Committee Appointed—The Banking and Currency Bill Killed—Probable Fate of the Tax and Tariff Bill—An Article Smuggled Into the Free List—The Howard Investigation—Osage Reservation Question Finally Settled—No Chance for Free Coal This Session, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1870.

The San Domingo Treaty Question

Has made a good deal of bad feeling among Republican members of the Senate, and each outbreak of temper is worse than the one by which it was preceded. There have been rumors and charges of jobbery and corruption in connection with the treaty from the day it was laid before the Senate, and these finally took such shape that Gen. Schurz felt obliged to ask that they be investigated by the Foreign Relations Committee. The introduction of this resolution created a great heat among some of the treaty's advocates. It went over for one session, and came up again yesterday, when the doors were closed. The debate lasted an hour and a half, and was pungent and personal. One Senator arraigned the charges were of such a nature that the Senate could not afford to overlook them, and it was even due to the President to whom the resolution was so as to show officially, if possible, that they are slanderous. The other section argued that the motive of all who would finally be to investigate the conduct of the President in making the treaty, and on this ground Schurz's resolution was temporarily tabled. The main question at issue came up in open session, however, to-day, when the resolution was read, on Mr. Ferry's introduction of the Black Warrant. There was two hours of bitter and excited debate, partially indicative of the tone and drift of that in secret session. At first there was decided opposition to allowing any inquiry into the serious allegations of Hazard against the Dominican Government and Commissioners, who negotiated the treaty, but Ferry and Sumner made their points well, and the committee was finally ordered without dissent. It consists of Messrs. Nye, Howard, Williams and Warner, who favor, and Ferry, Schurz and Vickers, who oppose the treaty. As soon as the Senate went into executive session again, the fight was reopened on the question whether the committee shall be allowed or directed to inquire into the information presented by Schurz. In view of the means by which the ratification of the treaty was sought, it is safe enough to say there will be an inquiry in some form.

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The House consumed the day upon the new banking and currency bill. Toward the close the debate became very boisterous, and when Mr. Garfield rose to call the previous question, there was a general uproar. About thirty members had offered amendments, and most of them wanted to know how they would stand when the bill come up for passage. The committee having instructed Garfield to move an amendment in the shape of a substitute, it gave the committee precedence over others offered yesterday, and the order upon which voting would proceed became known, it excited a good deal of opposition, and finally, before the previous question was ordered, Eldridge moved to adjourn. An explanation was at once made by the Speaker in answer to a question, that an adjournment before seconding the previous question would leave the bill at the foot of the calender. Eldridge then announced that he made the motion for that very purpose, and on both yeas and nays the House voted with the general understanding that an affirmative vote would kill the bill. The result was 75 yeas, 75 nays. Many members were absent, thinking no vote would be reached to-day, but in a small house it seems probable that the vote against the measure would have been still more decided.

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The last article on the free list as passed in the House is Levant xylorite. There has been a good deal of inquiry on the floor to-day as to the nature of this article. It appears it was not in the original bill, nor in Schenck's printed substitute, and just how it got in has not been explained. It is regarded as a blind term for asbestos, and that the real significance of the matter will be found in the fact that three mines have lately been found in Canada, and a joint stock company has been formed in New York to work them.

Pensions for Totally Disabled Soldiers.

Mr. Hay, of Illinois, got through a bill this morning providing that soldiers or sailors disabled by the loss of both eyes, both arms, both feet, or in any other way so as to require the care of a second person, shall be entitled to receive a pension of twenty-five dollars per month back to the time the injury was actually received.

Claims Against Southern Railroads.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to General Butler's bill for settling claims of the Government against southern railroads, heretofore published, and directed him to report the same.

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Rosecrans, Magruder and Others Organizing a Formidable Filibustering Movement—Against Mexico—Intended to Destroy Bis County—A New Government to be Set Up.

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Marvin's Crackers,

Scotch biscuit, bread, etc., are in demand everywhere, because all who ever try them once continue to purchase at Marvin's. His establishment is at Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. TTHS.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Henry Doran Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree—Arrival of Gov. Geary and Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 8, 1870.

Henry Doran, who has been in jail here for the killing of Jefferson Lowe, last January, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree. He seemed to receive the verdict with indifference, betraying no visible signs of emotion.

Governor Geary and party arrived here this evening. They were received at the depot by the Soldiers' Orphans band and a large concourse of citizens.

NEW YORK.

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CORNER STONE OF MASONIC TEMPLE LAID.

The grand procession of Free Masons this morning was in every respect a decided success. The weather was glorious, and the ground under foot was pleasant for walking. The column was formed in ten divisions, with the right resting on Fifth avenue, at nine o'clock, and marched through Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street, Forty-sixth street, Sixth avenue, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, thence to Twenty-third street, where the right of the column halted and the Marshals opened their several divisions, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were then commenced. The different Lodges, with their insignia and banners, presented a splendid appearance as they marched through the streets, and excited the admiration of the assembled multitude which lined the streets along the line of march. The procession was considered the finest display by the Masonic order ever witnessed in this city. More than forty thousand Masons participated in it.

ANOTHER FRAUD COMES TO LIGHT.

Another fraud has come to light. Yesterday a man, creditably known to several houses in the street, bought of them $-20 bonds to the amount of $35,000—$10,000 from each of three houses, and $5,000 from a fourth house. In payment he offered checks which proved to be worthless. Frank & Gaines, one of the houses from whom he obtained $10,000 bonds, have advertised that they were fraudulently obtained. The swindler was a member of a tobacco house in Water street. The check given by Frank Gaines was on the National Bank. The author of the swindle in resolution was temporarily tabled. The main question at issue came up in open session, however, to-day, when the resolution was read, on Mr. Ferry's introduction of the Black Warrant. There was two hours of bitter and excited debate, partially indicative of the tone and drift of that in secret session. At first there was decided opposition to allowing any inquiry into the serious allegations of Hazard against the Dominican Government and Commissioners, who negotiated the treaty, but Ferry and Sumner made their points well, and the committee was finally ordered without dissent. It consists of Messrs. Nye, Howard, Williams and Warner, who favor, and Ferry, Schurz and Vickers, who oppose the treaty. As soon as the Senate went into executive session again, the fight was reopened on the question whether the committee shall be allowed or directed to inquire into the information presented by Schurz. In view of the means by which the ratification of the treaty was sought, it is safe enough to say there will be an inquiry in some form.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Imperialists Opposed to the Appointment of M. Prevost Paradol—King William of Prussia Contemplates the Assumption of the Title of Emperor of Germany—Expression of Sympathy for the Loss of the Steamer Dacia—The Character of the Steamer Chieftain—Comments of the English Press on the Letter of Goldwin Smith to Disraeli—The Reports Concerning the Jews of Roumania Generally Discredited, &c., &c.

Opposition to the French Minister.

PARIS, June 8.—The appointment of Prevost Paradol as successor to M. Berthemy, as Minister to Washington, receives the bitter animosity of the Imperialists, and will probably result in the revocation of the nomination.

Emperor of Germany.

BERLIN, June 8.—It is rumored that the King of Prussia contemplates the assumption of the title of the Emperor of Germany.

The Loss of the Steamer Dacia.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamer Dacia, laying cable between the West Indies and Panama, was wrecked off Bermuda Islands, and the crew and construction corps fifty-nine were drowned, and but three saved.

Telegrams received yesterday from New York announcing the rumored loss of the steamer Dacia, with the West India cable, caused deep regret. The hope everywhere is expressed that the story is groundless.

Not a Cuban Insurgent Vessel.

The Secretary of the English Admiralty positively denies that the steamer Chieftain sailed with the intention of assisting the Cuban insurgents.

The English Press on Goldwin Smith's Letter.

The newspapers comment upon Goldwin Smith's letter to Disraeli, branding him as a coward for the bitter allusion to himself in the book "Lothair." The *Telegraph* thinks the the sketch a libel, but is provoked at Smith's long string of insults. The *News* admits that the term coward is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but is quite applicable.

The Slaughter of the Jews in Roumania.

Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of any recent disturbance in Roumania. The manager of that company declares the telegram of Adolphi Cremieux to have been exaggerated, and asserts that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of Roumanian Jews, are baseless.

Thanks to the Turkish Government.

PARIS, June 8.—A telegram from Bucharest received in this city asserts that the affair at Botuschany was simply a riot. The Roumanian Israelitish Committee have warmly thanked the Turkish government for its prompt and energetic action in crushing the movement against them at the outset.

Without Foundation.

LONDON, June 8.—Diligent inquiry here and on the continent fail to discover any foundation for the horrible stories from Roumania published in the United States.

The Crops.

From various agricultural papers of England are gleaned the following in relation to the growing crops: Wheat looks fine everywhere and the crop is larger than the average expected. Grass unusually thin and the crop promises very disappointing. Oats, barley and beans look poorly. Farmers count on about half a crop of potatoes. The other root crops the yield will be about as usual.

The Fenian Excitement Continues.

LONDON, June 8.—Still more excitement and anxiety about Fenian organizations. The *Poli Mall Gazette* anticipates a continuation of Fenian outrages, and thinks the Fenian leaders have not yet begun to show their strength in order to sustain their sinking reputations.

Melancholy Accident.

Yesterday a melancholy accident occurred at Hastings. A large number of persons were out in a specimen yacht, it being launched from the vessel. The number of lives lost certainly exceeds twelve. The calamity has cast a gloom over Hastings, where all the unfortunates reside.

Reform Measures.

A well informed correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the leading Ministerial reform measures will be shelved for the year. The land bill, however, is safe, and probably the Irish municipal bill. The latter provides for regulating admissions into civil services is promulgated. The telegraphic service of the Kingdom is still deranged.

Sad Accident at a Concert Hall.

LONDON, June 8.—A distressing accident occurred at the Alhambra concert hall last night. While a ballet was in progress and the scene crowded with dancers, one of the large trap doors in the center of the stage gave way. A number of dancesers were violently precipitated into the space under the stage, which is unusually deep and filled with machinery and theatrical lumber. Eleven unfortunate girls were more or less injured, some its feared fatally. The catastrophe caused a panic in the audience, which, however, had no serious results.

Banquet to Yachtsmen.

Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, gave a banquet at Richmond to the American yachtsmen. Douglas, of the Sappho, was present, but Bennett of the Dauntless, was unavoidably absent.

Mazzini Again.

FLORENCE, June 8.—It is reported the Italian Government has in its possession conclusive evidence that Mazzini is personally implicated in rebel movements on the Swiss frontier. This fact will be brought to the attention of the Swiss authorities, and a demand made for his surrender or expulsion from Switzerland.

The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, June 8.—Advices from Rome state that the Ecumenical Council is discussing the *Schema de Primatia et Infallibilitate* by sections. The debate on the preamble has closed. There have been one or two exciting passages between the supporters and opponents of the infallibility dogma, but at present the ministry are silent and passive. A great demonstration was made yesterday in favor of Papal infallibility. It is said the bill been called upon by some gentlemen who thanked him for the words he had said. No man who had called upon him had insulted him by asking a bribe, and that the success of that government he should expect anything of the kind from Spain. The purpose of the ile was as obvious as the ile itself. In a few days the House was to act on the bill to declare the people not of Spain was to be helped to crush Cuba and let the Spanish government have the use of the Spanish embassy that if such slanders could be circulated against such members, some gentlemen might be afraid to express their sentiments on the subject. So they went to the cost of a false alarm of fire, and the whole body to send out a first-rate slander. He expected the whole pack would be yelping in chorus before night. If the House of Commons was concerned, he would deem himself rescued from the mad howl of the mob only to hear the cry of a pack of hungry coyotes to swerve him at any time from speaking what his honor and duty bid him in behalf of a people struggling for liberty.

The House again resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL, advocated an increase of the circulating medium and proposed that instead resuming specie pay ment while the country was in debt, the bonds be paid off to the amount $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The idea of specie payment was a delusion, a cheat and a fraud. He hoped Congress would not adjourn till it should see that no State bank or private bank should ever be organized on a specie basis.

Mr. JAMES moved to amend the bill requiring the proposed new issue from $90,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL argued that this was not the time for pressing the bill, and said he would move to lay it on the table. A favorable amendment he had offered authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in greenbacks, and the more rapid and collection of an equal amount of national bank notes, with the prohibition of any further issue of national bank notes. The national bank would be all greenbacks, and if it had specie payments would have been reached before the time.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend by inserting an additional amendment providing that national banks to keep in coin or in coin certificates the interest falling due on the bonds deposited in the Treasury. The amount thus required kept shall consist wholly of coin or coin certificates.

Mr. COBURN thought this not the time for any radical changes in the currency. All that was asked was that Congress would pass a bill to supply a fair distribution of it to sections at present destitute. The distribution should be on the basis of population. He would move to the first section of the bill did not actually increase the currency. He favored the amendment of Mr. RANDALL, and the bill passed.

Mr. SCOTT said that Mr. Hatch was a troublesome, worthless scoundrel, without any authority, had given a certificate to a ship of war to clear in the port of San Domingo to prey upon the Dominican government, and in various ways co-operate with the rebels. He thought the best mistake of that government was that they had not executed him.

Mr. FERRY said Hatch was a resident of the town in which he himself lived; he knew him, and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan. After the exceedingly vile language of general accusation, it was a pleasant word should be said in defense of Mr. Hatch. He proceeded to show that the authority for the disturbance of Chandler would be proved unfounded.

Mr. SUMNER considered the question not a personal one, but as involving the grave question of an attempt of an army officer to negotiate a treaty for the United States, and for that purpose lending himself to a machination to keep an American citizen in prison.

Mr. NYE objected to the reference to the the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Sumner was Chairman, in view of that Senator's assertion that Gen. Babcock should be considered since. That language was unbecoming any man who was to sit in judgment on the case, as it committed him against the accused in the absence of a hearing.

Mr. SUMNER said his remarks implied a consideration of all the facts in the case.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to refer to a special committee of five, appointed by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT desired to be relieved from making appointments, but several Senators insisted that he should exercise the power.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to amend the supplementary pension act of July 16th, 1866, by providing that persons who lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or both feet in the service, if so disabled as to require permanent aid and attendance in addition to the pension allowed by law, should be entitled to be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of their disability, at the rate of thirty dollars per month. Passed.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the act for the disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH had read an article from the Washington *Star*, summarizing a recent oration delivered in the New York Academy of Music, implicating him in the matter of progressed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stating that he was compelled to say in unmitigated falsehood, and the article was false and cowardly. He also referred upon the Chairman of the sub-committee investigating the subject to state whether any evidence had been elicited legally implicating him in any manner.

Mr. BUTLER, Chairman of the sub-committee, said there was no evidence whatever implicating the gentleman from Nevada in the matter of transaction in relation to Cuba or anything else.

Mr. FITCH added that he did not know and never had been the alleged agent in the transaction, N. B. Taylor, and had never conversed with anybody connected with the Cuban Junta, or with the movement for Cuban independence, except Gen. Geo. T. Perkins, Frank Adams and Jas. Clarke.

NEW ERIE AND PITTSBURGH LINE.

The Erie *Republican* says: As our readers are aware, an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, incorporating a company with power to construct a railroad between Pittsburgh and Erie, fixing the towing path of the canal, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the canal. We observe by an article in the Sharon *Times*, that Mr. Reed, formerly of the firm of Reed, Ec., the projector of this road, has been in Pittsburgh for a week previous for the purpose of soliciting stock. He met with favorable success, having received about $50,000 in subscriptions until and expressed confidence that the required $100,000 would be subscribed in a short time. The cost of erection and equipment is estimated not to exceed $25,000 per mile, while the cost of the Atlantic and Lake Erie, including the right of way, is more than four thousand dollars per mile. As the latter stock is considered a paying investment, it is assured that with proper efforts capitalists can be induced to construct the former. As a competition in the line of road citizens should take an interest in this work, and give material and influence towards its completion.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

A scheme for the reorganization of this company has been matured, and will soon enclose under the powers of the consolidated mortgage, and to obtain decrees for the sale of the railway, with its rolling stock, leases, &c., to Governor G. B. McClellan, Mr. W. B. Duncan, and Hon. Jno. G. Taurman, as trustees and agents for the purchase of the property on behalf of the creditors, and for the reorganization of the company, under the proposed scheme. The organization of the new company, under the title of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; and to take such legal or other measures as may be found necessary to carry out the scheme. The expenses of carrying out the scheme, and of maintaining the organization of the present company is to be provided for by the trustees, who are to be empowered by the trustees, who are to be empowered by the said mortgage to issue and use for these purposes a *pro rata* amount of each description of bonds. Under the proposed arrangement the holders of the various first divisional bonds are to receive in exchange therefor, first mortgage bonds of the new company, secured on the whole line and property of the company for the amount of principal and interest due to them. The second divisional bondholders are to receive in like manner second mortgage bonds secured on the whole line and the property of the company for principal and interest due to them. The holders of certificates of debentures of 1861 are to receive in exchange therefor 75 per cent. (on the amount of their claims) of first mortgage bonds of the new company, 20 per cent. of second mortgage bonds, 5 per cent. in third mortgage bonds, and 25 per cent. in ordinary shares of the new company. The consolidated bondholders are to receive in like manner 75 bonds of the new company for the amount of principal and interest due to them on the said overdue coupons. The holders of certificates of debentures of 1868 are to receive 25 per cent. in first mortgage bonds of the new company, 25 per cent. in 5 per cent. preference shares, and 50 per cent. in ordinary shares. The future management of the company in the United States is to be vested in nine directors, of whom Governor G. B. McClellan is to be President, and to retain office for three years certain. The payment of the coupons of the company in respect of bonds and overdue coupons amounts to $3,372,910, for certificates of debentures of 1861 to $1,000,000, and for certificates of debenture of 1868, say, $13,000,000—total, $18,372,910. The proposed capital of the new company is to consist of $10,500,000 first mortgage bonds, $7,000,000 second general mortgage bonds, $14,000,000 third general mortgage bonds, $6,941,636 5 per cent. preference shares, and $16,211,741 ordinary shares; total proposed capital, $56,653,636.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE ROAD.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* writes as follows concerning the Atlantic and Lake Erie project: "There seems to be some misapprehension as to the provisions which have already been made for the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad. The duty of Toledo to furnish her quota of the $1,000,000 stock in circulation issued on bonds now existing, or that may hereafter be.

Mr. STEVENSON said the amendment just offered by the Chairman of the Banking Committee, by direction of the Committee, and as a matter of justice to the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out the funding sections of the bill, sections third, fourth and fifth, which provide for the circulation issued on bonds now existing, or that may hereafter be.

Mr. STEVENSON said the amendment just offered by the Chairman of the Banking Committee refused his first and chief objection to the bill. He argued in favor of expansion rather than contraction, and declared that if they could not have a moderate degree of expansion they would not have contraction; if they could not advance, they would not retract.

Mr. HOLMAN expressed his conviction that the bill would fail, and condemned the national banking system, declaring that the whole machinery of the government seemed to be in its interest. No government has ever shown so much indifference to labor as the United States government, within the last ten years. This bill, he believed, was another movement in favor of capital.

Mr. FACKER advocated the bill, and Messrs. Kelley, Lynch and Kerr opposed it.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the second section allowing the cancellation of greenbacks and striking out all the succeeding sections except the eleventh. He explained the effect of the amendment and advocated the striking out of everything that related to gold and banking, and that which encouraged gold gambling. His amendment would leave an additional circulation of $5,000,000, and would relieve the people of three per cent. of the interest now paid on those certificates.

Mr. GARFIELD, in reply, said those gold sections which he wished stricken out had passed the Senate after a most elaborate and careful debate, and with all the limits of the banking law applied to them. He offered as a substitute the original bill, with sections three, four, five, six, and seventy-two struck out, and with a section inserted instead of the funding sections. After discussion and explanations, an understanding was had that all the amendments offered be considered as pending and ordered printed, only two, however, to be regarded as amendments to the substitute.

At 5:45 the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Crop Prospects—Horse Thief Shot—Railroad Election—Proceedings of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

CHICAGO, June 8.—It commenced raining at about noon to-day, and continued up to six o'clock, when it stopped. It will prove a great relief to the crops in the vicinity of Chicago, which have been suffering quite seriously from drouth. Dispatches from Dewitt and Logan counties, this State, say they never had so fine a prospect for crops, excepting rye, as they now have. A dispatch from Jersey county says they have had several and refreshing showers recently, which have been of great benefit to the growing crops, which promise a most bountiful yield. Dispatches also from Cedar Rapids and Waterloo, Iowa, say the crops there have improved the appearance of the crops. Wheat, oats and grass looking splendidly. In the vicinity of the Calumet pine a large amount of corn has been planted, and is in excellent condition.

The Sheriff of Platte county, Mo., yesterday shot a horse thief near Parkville. The thief was heard from he was in a dying condition. He was in search of a stolen horse from the sheriff when shot.

At a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: John B. Turner, R. H. Porter, H. H. Baxter, M. Sykes, Jr., A. G. Dulman, J. B. Redfield. The following officers were elected: Turner, Tracy, President; H. R. Pierson, Vice President; Alex. Mitchell, Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary.

The American Institute of Homeopathy met at Lake View to-day. Dr. Ralli Ball, of Chicago, read a paper giving the Control Bureau report. Dr. Hale, of Illinois, presented that on physiology, pathology, and curative action of bromide of potassium. He also presented a paper on the use of arnica in the third scientific. Dr. Egrott, of Indianapolis, reported a case of poisoning by Rhus Toxicodendron, which was given to cause insensibility during a severe operation. A dose of seventy grains produced the desired effect, but the poisoning caused by the drug were carefully recorded, and will be published in a regular form. Reform, the author believed it much surer than that in causing insensibility to severe pain of surgical operations. Dr. Drake, of Nashville, read a paper on doses. He believed that the larger the dose the more rapidly it penetrate farther and have more effect on many organizations than the smaller doses.

At the evening session, Dr. Durham, of New York, presented the report of the Committee on the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia. A resolution was passed to order the preparation of a dictionary. Dr. Ludlam, of Chicago, presented the report of the Bureau of Obstrics, which was accepted. Dr. Smith, of Cleveland, read a paper on the atrophy of the mamma, and the soreness of the nipples, the result of injudicious treatment. The paper was an extensive exposition of the evils resulting from fashion, so far as the female breasts were concerned, to the woman of America. Dr. Saunders, of Cleveland, read a paper on the removal of the breasts of nine years standing.

In the evening the members attended an entertainment given by Philip Horne.

A meeting of the directors of the Western Social Science Association was held this afternoon at the Sherman House. The objects of the association are explained. Several papers were read. Papers were read on the present state of prison reform in the United States; on alcohol and feeble minded children; on the air we breathe. Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, delivered an address on the progress of the age.

Professor Goldwin Smith is here, and to-morrow night will deliver a lecture on past political crises in England.

RAILWAY MATTERS

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Road.

Akron Subscribes $300,000 to Secure the Route—The New Erie and Pittsburgh Line—Proposed Reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Company—Atlantic and Lake Erie Project—Other Items of Interest.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN ROAD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Akron, Ohio, on Friday evening, to hear the report of the Hon. Thomas Swan, of the Joint Board of Trade on the proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railroad route running from Pittsburgh west through Salem and Akron to Chicago. The meeting was attended by all solid, substantial men of the city. Col. Simon Perkins, lately President of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, was called to the chair, and W. M. Cunningham, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The report from the committee of the Board of Trade was read, giving a history of the proceedings of that body, and stating that in order to secure the road to Akron, Akron, it was necessary to subscribe $300,000. The following resolution was then offered, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Akron, subscribe to the stock of the road to the amount our city for $300,000, and when the time comes that the stock is to be raised we will raise that amount.

A committee of six was appointed to solicit subscriptions, composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Wise, J. J. Wagoner, A. Lorg, Col. Geo. T. Perkins, Frank Adams and Jas. Clarke.

NEW ERIE AND PITTSBURGH LINE.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

MR. DELANO, it is said, is anxious to dispense with the services of a number of Assistant Assessors in Pennsylvania, and has interviewed Gen. GRANT on the subject. Already a flutter exists in the ranks, and the Department is expected to be visited by men with reference to their official heads. Report says that not a few of said heads will be used for bait on the projected fishington excursion.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued an address, herewith published, to the people, recalling the fact that he vetoed the Railroad Improvement Bill last winter, and issuing a solemn warning to the people to be on their guard against attempts in the future to pass that or similar bills. We suppose that few persons will be disposed to question his Excellency's honesty or zeal in behalf of the Sinking Fund; but we know that there are good and clear-headed men, who, while according this to him, hold that the bill of last session was a wise measure. Cheerfully acquiescing in the act of the Governor in vetoing the bill, yet believing that it would have been well for the State had it become a law, they hold that at the very least they shall have the privilege of entertaining this opinion without being open to the suspicion of contemplating any unconstitutional or outrageous act. For ourselves, we fail to perceive any strong necessity for discussing either the merits of the bill of last session or the action of the Governor then as contrasted with his previous action on bills of a similar character. If, however, there exists a conspiracy to despoil the Sinking Fund in some new way, the Governor's note of warning is timely.

MR. D. BLAIR, of Huntingdon, in a letter saying that while he does not seek he has not declined the nomination of State Senator, makes this forcible statement: "Politicians and office seekers may, by "management, succeed in fixing up a ticket, "but I am very much mistaken in the temper of the times if the people at the polls "will ratify any such private arrangements." This is a clear expression of a sentiment which every one feels is abroad. It is in the air. It meets one at every turn. It laughs at threats of excommunication for bolting. It scorns the lash which leaders have so long used to "whip in" all who have dared to exercise private judgment and act independently. It utterly repudiates "private arrangements." To plans laid in secret it will pay no heed, but will act as though they did not exist. Mr. BLAIR has uttered a sentiment which the "politicians" will do well to heed.

To live is to be *desillusionne* or deprived of one's illusions. Every person of imaginative tendencies in particular, must undergo the process, however painful it may be, or however earnestly its infliction may be resisted. SIDNEY SMITH was not very old when he was forced to confess that he had only one illusion left. That was the Archbishop of Canterbury. Hitherto there was one of these sources of happiness which no patriotic American, of New England origin at least, failed to carry with him to the grave. Whatever else he ceased to believe in, whatever other objects sacred or reverend ceased to impose upon his imagination, the *Mayflower* was not one of them. He continued to believe in the old ship to the last, and the meanest particle of her tackle and rigging seemed to him holy. Hence the horror generally excited among us by the allegation that began to circulate, a short time ago, concerning the desecration of the vessel. When we last referred to the subject, in terms of becoming incredulity and indignation, we were utterly ignorant of the origin of the supposed calumny, and of the evidence that could be produced in its support. We are now better informed, and are able to state that a son of New England, and, we believe, a descendant of one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, was the first to record the horrifying charge. But he was guiltless of its publication. That crime lies at the door of his family. *In Passages from the English Note Books of* NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, lately issued by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., stands the following entry:

"Mr. Milnes told me that he owns the land in Yorkshire, whence some of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower emigrated to Plymouth, and that Elder Brewster was the postmaster of the village. He also told me a fact, that in the next voyage of the Mayflower, after she carried the Pilgrims, she was employed in transporting a cargo of slaves from Africa,—to the West Indies, I suppose. This is a queer fact, and would be suite for the Southerners."

Thus, it seems, there is no reason to doubt the truth of the charge. It is, however, by no means certain that the Pilgrims had anything to do with, or any interest in the second voyage of the ship.

IT is to be hoped that our manufacturers read and will remember the remark in the Hon. D. J. MORRILL's letter, to the effect that their indifference constitutes one of the principal reasons for fearing the efforts of the enemies of Protection in Congress. The observation conveys a truth which cannot be considered as in any manner creditable to those to whom it applies. Strange as it may appear, the manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania—we will not say of Pittsburgh—apparently are the least interested class, not only on the question of Protection *vs.* Free Trade in particular, but in the action of Congress in general. This indifference consists in showing no proper interest either in the choice of Congressmen or the action of Congress. It is a fact that, pending the late discussion they paid little attention to the Tariff bill, and all the reports about the presence of Pennsylvania iron men in the lobbies of Congress, were purely imaginative. Were Congressmen to be chosen to-morrow it is probable that they would be equally indifferent. There are exceptions to what, according to our observation, is the rule governing the Pennsylvania manufacturers. Certain individuals might be named in marked contrast to the action or inaction of the class, as a whole, who content themselves with complaining that they are not adequately represented, without ever having done what they might to have it otherwise. It is to this fact that Mr. MORRILL doubtless referred. Instead of barely two or three representatives in Congress who have an intelligent understanding of the tariff question, and can make even a respectable appearance when questions of political economy are up, Pennsylvania should have a delegation in Congress, embracing not less than a dozen men capable, as Mr. MORRILL is, of handling forcibly and practically the questions in which she has an interest so great that the very weakness of her representation as a whole has become the subject of derogatory remark. It is to be hoped that the truthful though not welcome remark of Mr. MORRILL may have the effect to produce something like right action. The struggle on the tariff question is yet to come, and preparations should be made in season. The enemies of Protection everywhere will put forward their best men. Our weakness is their strength—a state of things that should be cured when only it can be, in the selection of representatives in Congress.

ACCORDING to the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island, a native born citizen who pays a tax of one dollar has the right to vote, while the naturalized citizen does not enjoy the same right unless he is an owner of real estate. By this constitutional provision about ten thousand citizens of that small State are excluded from the exercise of the right of suffrage. The discrimination does not appear to be recommended by any very strong reasons, and to those who suffer by it, it no doubt wears the aspect of a gross wrong. The subject has lately been brought to the attention of the United States Senate in a petition praying for redress, the petitioners, it would seem, supposing that the injurious constitutional provision could be set aside by the application of one or other of the late amendments to the national constitution. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who, a few days ago, reported that Congress could do nothing in the matter in accordance with either the fourteenth or the fifteenth amendment. The former is concerned only with the right of citizenship, and the latter does not forbid a State to limit or withhold the right of suffrage on the ground of birth. The report of the Committee was unanimously approved by the Senate. The *Wochenblatt der New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, while contented with the action of the Senate as being in accordance with the Constitution, is indignant that the German Senator did not take occasion to lift up his voice in denunciation of the slight thus thrown upon the foreign born citizen under the warrant of the Fifteenth Amendment. With some exultation, it asks the German enthusiasts for the amendment and the bill to protect the negroe's right of suffrage, how they like this action, which reminds them that every State, at any moment, can take from them their right of suffrage on the ground of their birth, while the President, with fleet and army, must move to the rescue, if the vote of the most wretched African should be rejected. The writer then scornfully breaks into English with the words, "Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Really, we fancy that few Germans of sense will be in the least degree troubled on the subject. Certainly the German Senator would have made himself ridiculous if he had adopted the course which the *Wochenblatt* thinks would have been proper. As for the application made of the Fifteenth Amendment, wise people take no offense where no offense is intended, and the Senator knows well that his countrymen are in no danger of losing any of their rights through the momentary action of any of the States.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

The real spirit of Vice Admiral Porter's order, issued through the late Secretary Borie, to degrade the staff officers of the navy two degrees in rank, was in the interest of caste and aristocracy, and we are glad to see that the House Committee on Naval Affairs has taken the matter in hand, and reported a bill to settle the mooted question of rank on an equitable footing. The STEVENS bill has had two readings, and is certain to pass the House if its enemies do not smother it in the committee, which they are making an effort to do. The substance of the bill is appended. During the rebellion the line officers were advanced five grades in rank by Congressional enactment; the staff only two, by order of the Navy Department. The highest rank to which a staff officer could aspire was that of captain, and that merely assimulated, although he might have served faithfully and honorably through the war with Mexico and the South. The country in its desire to suitably recompense its heroes for the dangers they incurred, included the surgeons, engineers and paymasters of the navy in the newly created honors. This has produced jealousy among the line officers who are not content with their exalted grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, &c., but must strip the staff of their bravely won honors lest they should rival in dignity some of the lower grades of those who are educated and fed at the public expense.

The people of the United States will tolerate no such nonsense, but if the question of unreasonable advancement in rank is to be agitated, will probably think the line have been the beneficiaries instead of the staff. It is understood to be partly a social question discriminating especially against the engineers—a corps which has become of great pratical importance by the growth of steam. The workingmen of the country will hardly be content to see their brothers in the public service degraded, especially as the question of rank is directly associated with that of pay. If a mechanic can be degraded in rank and put upon poor pay in the Government service, it is an evil example which will follow him elsewhere. We hope the STEVENS bill will pass, and we hope to see recorded for it the votes of the Pennsylvania representatives, more especially those whose constituents are largely of the mechanical and inventive classes. It is for this reason that we regret that General NEGELY has committed himself against the bill.

THE STEVENS BILL.

It fixes the Medical Corps on the active list at one hundred and eighty, out of which number fifteen shall be Line Directors and have the rank of Commodore; ten as Inspectors with the rank of Commander, and fifty as Surgeons, the whole to receive the pay of Surgeons in all cases below the rank of Commander, and of Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Master. The Pay Corps will be composed of one hundred and thirty-six officers, ranking from Captain to Lieutenant, while the Engineer Corps is to be made up of two Chief Engineers with the rank of Captain; fifteen Chief Engineers with the rank of Commander; twenty-five Engineers with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, each and all of whom are to have the pay and emoluments of Chief Engineers of the navy, as now provided. One hundred First-Assistant Engineers are also to be included, with the rank of Lieutenant, and one hundred Second-Assistant Engineers with the rank of Master. Commanding officers shall in all cases take precedence of Staff officers under their command.

IN the COMMERCIAL of yesterday a telegram from Florence mentioned that the discovery of a secret political movement in Leghorn had led to prompt action for its suppression. Arrests were made on suspicion of, with intimation of the activity of the police and of the alertness of the Government. A few days ago, in a paragraph or two, we endeavored to give some account of the unsatisfactory condition of things in the Kingdom of Italy, and of the fears entertained of sympathy between the soldiers of VICTOR EMANUEL and the Republicans believed to be waiting for a call to rise, in all sections of the land. The telegram quoted above indicates the continued anxiety of the Government. It is worth stating that many politicians in Italy, and many more outside, believe that the anxiety of the Government is affected, not real; in other words, they believe that the ministers of the King are playing, for effect, the same game in which the French Emperor is believed by some to have lately shown himself so expert. By affecting fears of the secret republican societies alleged to exist everywhere, they are intensifying the loyalty of the friends of order and the owners of property, and thus rallying them to the support of the throne. Are there, then, no disturbances in Italy? Is all quiet there? On the contrary, there have been movements which give plausibility to the theory of those who hold that the democratic associations in Italy are organized to co-operate with similar societies in France, under the command of a single head. Thus on the 7th of May, the day before the *Plebiscite* in France, a band of three hundred men, armed and wearing *red shirts*, landed on the coast of Calabria, and on the next day they attacked Filadelfia, released the prisoners from the jails and made prisoners the entire garrison of the place. The leader of this band was a poet named FOGLIA. They were easily scattered by the troops sent against them. The village of Siliano, a few weeks ago, was the scene of a similar expedition. A band of eighty men pillaged the treasury of the district and slew the Treasurer. Both these disturbances were treated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies as movements in the interest of a republic and as insurrection against the Government. The sceptics mentioned above insist that they were nothing of the sort, but mere acts of brigandage. They say, moreover, that the Government knew, though unwilling to admit, that this was their character. Certainly neither of these plundering expeditions did the people take any part—and to put down the former of them, more than three hundred citizens, among them MENOTTI GARIBALDI, offered their services at the prefecture. Upon the whole, it appears likely enough that neither patriotism nor ambition is the moving principle of these Italian disturbances, and that they are pecuniary not political, in their origin and object.

THE reported capture of the cargo of the *Upton*, which the Cubans sent out to the insurgents, has filled the friends of the cause with gloom. But the report is not credited by Gen. Jordan, in Washington, who says that he expressly requested the official in charge not to go to that part of the coast where the capture is reported, and has especially prohibited any attempt to land in that quarter, as the coast was guarded by gunboats, while a number of Spanish troops were posted on the shore, thus preventing communication with the interior.

IT is denied that "Ben," Wade intends to contest with Mr. Garfield for a seat in Congress. It is wonderful with what tenacity "old war horse" holds on to public life. It is creditable to Wade if he has given up the idea; and yet it is doubtful whether his district could secure a better representative.

THE New York *Times*, in some remarks on the "excess of corrupt and incompetent leadership" with which the Republican party in that city is afflicted, indulges in the following observations, which apply not to that city alone: "But it is more easy to prescribe than to apply the remedy. These self-appointed leaders will not surrender their opportunities without a struggle. Their pretensions are too profitable to be abandoned simply because the respectability of the party repudiates them. Familiar with the devious ways of partisan warfare, we may anticipate from them much trickery, much slander and misrepresentation, and not a little corrupt bargaining, before they retire into their native obscurity."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The great competition in the lake carrying trade has reduced freightage to so moderate a figure that the ship-owners have combined to raise it. Important meetings have been held in Chicago for this purpose, but there are complaints from all the ports of the lakes that the rates are too low, and that even at the present rates there is little or no business.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the last quarter were over $5,000,000, or nearly $1,000,000 greater than during any previous quarter, and it is the opinion of the department that this proportion of receipts will be maintained during the year, and that the postoffice will be self-sustaining by the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 18.1.

The Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, at Montreal, has issued a form of thanksgiving "in acknowledgment of God's mercy in the recent delivery from Fenian aggression," which has been read in all the Episcopal churches in Canada. A general day of thanksgiving is called for by a portion of the Canadian press.

The feeling of impending trouble is growing stronger and stronger in Europe. Benedetti, the Emperor's envoy at Bismarck's Court, has had orders to return in double-quick time to his post. The Czar, too, is gathering round him at Ems the scattered children of his diplomatic corps. Things do not work well in France, notwithstanding all the millions spent in packing a favorable vote on the Plebiscitum, and it is felt in Europe that Louis Napoleon is in the market for another war to strengthen his unpopular dynasty.

North Carolina papers report that recent wet weather has seriously damaged the crops in that State.

Nearly an acre of land at the foot of Poplar street, Memphis, took a plunge into the Mississippi last week, swamping several barges, and loading other boats from their moorings.

In Washington the Mayor is liable to arrest for the debts of the corporation, and several warrants have been issued for Mayor Bowen, on small unpaid bills.

An English sailor boy, not yet fourteen, shot and killed another boy, in the streets of New Orleans, last week. The young desperado had to pull the trigger several times before his pistol went off.

The rag dealers of St. Louis, feeling aggrieved by a new city ordinance, held a public meeting last week, and organized a protective association.

The vandalism of certain undergraduates at Christ Church College, Oxford, in breaking into the library and taking out and destroying choice busts and statues, has been punished by the expulsion of three; the rest have been rusticated for various terms.

Boston authorities pronounce the reputed letter of Cotton Mather, proposing to capture William Penn and sell him in the West Indies for "running about the country" without invention, or as one of them has it, "the most wretched and stupid hoax that ever escaped being strangled at its birth."

The *Alta California* says: "The grape growers of Sonoma county have produced seventy-five cents per day, without board, to Chinese laborers, without whose help many of the vineyards and berry fields would cease to pay expenses. From fifty to sixty Chinamen are employed in Santo Clara strawberry fields."

The Providence *Journal* thinks it is not making too light of grave matters to state a fact not before in print, that when the sum fixed upon for the salary of the newly-elected Bishop of New Hampshire was announced, "a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow."

In the New York Supreme Court it has been decided that the want of a stamp does not vitiate a contract, unless it appears that fraud was intended.

A Louisville paper proposes that if Whittemore be readmitted to Congress all honest men in that body resign. The latest conundrum is, how many and who would resign?

Paris has an indebtedness of $209,000,000, and is not seriously embarrassed.

Nova Scotia had snow last week. Halifax is talking of reopening its rink.

The nobby Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. will spend July at Newport, R. I.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, will be finished early in October.

Kansas claims a population of half a million. If Custar continues his massacres of the red men the population will be somewhat thinned out before the census takers get around.

One hundred Jews, charged with highway robbery, were recently executed in Roumania. The poor Israelites were stripped naked, fastened to a rough wooden bench, and then a butcher knife was drawn across their throats. After cutting them, the executioner jerked down their heads so as to break the spinal cord. On one occasion seven Jews were thus executed one after another, and they were taken one by one from a wagon in full sight of the bloody bench until the turn of the last victim came. Their lamentations were pitiful to hear.

A Western paper, speaking of the fate of the City of Boston, says: Some three or four years ago it was suggested that it be deepened and carry with them carrier pigeons, by whose use communication with either shore could easily be effected. Had this been done by the missing steamer, its fate would have been known long ere this; and it is possible that rescue might have been afforded the vessel had it been in the situation to receive it.

Two checks for $113 each, drawn by Fisk & Hatch, the well-known New York bankers, were altered to represent $1,000 and $7,000 respectively, and presented in Wall street last week for payment at the Security Bank, Broadway. The forgery was detected, and the forgers, named Van Esten and Ferris, were arrested. The alterations had been cleverly executed in both cases, some chemical process unknown to bankers having been employed. It is believed Ferris and Van Esten have confederates operating in the west.

Some persons in Amsterdam holding an interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, says the London *Times*, have put forth a plan of settlement in opposition to that just issued in London by the President of the line. As it has been the constant aim of the Erie people to get small knots of individuals by new proposals to distract the general body from adopting any scheme that might interfere with their proceedings, this new movement should be regarded with a very great suspicion. The plan of the President contemplates the nomination of General McClellan, Mr. Duncan (of Duncan, Shermand & Co.) and Senator Thurman to the control of the property, and with these names before them, calculated to inspire confidence, it would be strange if the creditors of the company were to pay any attention to any inferior representations.

PERSONAL.

It is now announced that Sir Henry Bulwer's Life of Lord Palmerston will appear before the end of the present summer. In it will probably show Lord Palmerston's character to have been simpler and more frank than the present generation is inclined to believe, but he himself will help his waning reputation as a statesman is doubtful.

Jose Morales Lemus, who declares that he is "the only representative of the Cuban Republic in this country," denies that Government means have been used to influence members of Congress. Mr. Lemus is slightly "played out" just at present.

In contradiction of a statement that T. C. Callicot, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, remains indebted to the Government in a large sum, the Albany *Argus* says: The truth is that Mr. Callicot is not indebted to the Government one cent. His accounts have been audited, and the Government is found to be in his debt to the amount of several thousand dollars. We take great pleasure in correcting this misrepresentation in regard to Mr. Callicot at a time when he is unable to protect himself.

Princess Editha Gilbert Montez, daughter of the once noted Lola Montez, has been arrested in New York for a board bill due Mr. Stetsen. Dr. Swan, of the Astor House, pronounces her insane, while she denies the Impeachment.

Lucca, who created such a stir in Hamburg, is engaged for Italian opera in London. She will appear in September.

Hilderbrand, the Missouri outlaw, is *en route* to join Reil in the Red River country.

President Grant expresses great interest in the approaching Evangelical Alliance.

A letter from Rome describes the prominent bishops now in attendance at the Council, as follows: Dupanloup is dignified, intellectual, and decisive in appearance. Haynald has a charming, smiling face. Strossmayer looks keen and vivacious, and his hair rises high above his head, bending back behind his ears like two black horns; he is fifty-five, and looks as fresh as a young Hungarian hussar. Manning is wonderful; one would think it was St. Bruno, the founder of the Carthusians, come back to earth again, perfectly bald, attenuated to knife-like sharpness in the projecting feature, almost ghastly.

We would like to have our obituary written by the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, who thus tenderly speaks of the demise of an old newspaper man: "The afternoon the earth will close over the remains of Jonah D. Hoover, one of the best men that ever lived upon it. The flowers of June never bloomed above a truer heart, or breathed their fragrance from a gentler spirit."

Moses L. Chester is the name of the colored man from Pennsylvania recently admitted to the Bar in England.

Col. Higginson's new lecture is to be called "The Nation's Debt to the Soldiers." It will be read for the first time in Newport, R. I.

General W. L. McMillen, the leader of the Radicals in the Louisiana Legislature, is a native of Columbus, Ohio.

Lowell is writing a poem of two hundred cantos. The poet intends giving only two years to the preparation. There are plenty of others who think they are poets, who could do the job in a month.

A nephew of Douglas Jerrold is making wood cuts in New Orleans.

Olive Logan sprained her leg in Leavenworth, the other day, and in consequence could not lecture there.

Victor Emanuel promises to lead a virtuous life, if God and his physicians allow him to get well once more.

Victoria has a daughter who paints admirably.—*Boston Post.*

We know a great many ladies do the same thing.

Piscatory Politics.

[From the New York Sun.]

President Grant's proposed trout-fishing excursion with Senator Cameron is not unlikely to be attended with important consequences. Neglected opportunities are not among the sins that Mr. Cameron has to answer for; and it is reasonable to suppose that, emulating the example of the busy bee, every hour that he has the President under his wing will be improved to the best advantage. The President, if not too much absorbed by the fascinations of angling, may gather much benefit for his mind from the unrestricted and confidential intercourse that is likely to be afforded him with the veteran Senator of Pennsylvania.

STATE NEWS.

A. B. Hutchinson has sold the Bellefonte *Republican* to R. B. Barger, who will consolidate with the *National*. Captain Barger promises to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper.

The rinderpest has appeared in Greenwich township, Berks county.

Milch cows sell at auction in Chester county at from $75 to $100.

Jefferson Yohe, of Mifflin, Columbia county, was robbed and dangerously wounded by highwaymen last week, while on his way home from market, and has since died. One of the outlaws requested permission to ride with him, which was granted, and after going a short distance drew a revolver and shot Yohe in the neck, below the ear. An accomplice then came out of the woods and rifled the wounded man's pockets and left him. Citizens of Columbia county are discussing the propriety of forming vigilance committees to put an end to the carnival of crime there.

The Erie *Dispatch* advocates a free public library for that city.

The General Sunday School Convention of the State begins its sessions in the First Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

The seventh annual session of the Lake Erie Dental Association began Tuesday at Temperance Hall, Meadville, continuing for two or three days. Dr. W. S. Magill, of Erie, is President of the Association, and N. L. Winard, of Titusville, Secretary.

A man named Shaeffer was struck by an express train near Warren, on Friday, and fatally injured.

Major Morris L. Chester, a colored man, formerly of Harrisburg, Pa., but who was educated in Liberia, was admitted to the English bar on the 30th of April, as barrister-at-law.

The annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College will take place at Lancaster, on Thursday afternoon, June 23th.

Mr. Ed. Embree, of Lancaster county, was stung in the ear by a common honey bee, recently, and died in half an hour from the effects.

The Universalists of Northwestern Pennsylvania will hold a meeting in Erie about the middle of June, to advocate the claims of the new Theological Seminary during the coming year. Rev. Asa Saxe, of Rochester, N. Y., and other prominent members of the denomination are expected to be present.

Montgomery county sells so much whisky that a new almshouse has become necessary.

Erie county has four daily papers, eight English weeklies, two German weeklies, and two school monthlies.

On a farm of F. B. Duncombe, occupid by Charles H. Duncombe, two miles east of Wattsburg, Erie county, a large deposit of a peculiar kind of clay has been discovered, to which they have given the name of Mineral Soap and Polish. It is said to be equal to the best soap for washing purposes, and possesses merits as a polisher of metal rivaling any known article. When first taken out, the substance is of the consistency of hard clay, but upon exposure to the air makes it as solid as soap stone. It lies in beds of varying thickness.

T. J. Watkins, a colored man of Williamsport, has written a letter to the papers, advocating the celebration of the first of August as the anniversary of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored race. This is the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British Islands. Mr. Watkins thinks it is reasonable to suppose that emulating the nation than three or four, which is more time than the colored people can well afford to lose.

They tried to exhaust the water in the well at the court house at Sunbury by pumping it out with a steam fire engine. After removing twenty tons of water, and lowering the depth one foot only, the attempt was given up.

Adams county, in this State, already possesses vast beds of rich iron ore, and veins of excellent coal have lately been discovered. A paper from that region says that a company from a New York company has leased a farm on Opossum Creek, near Bendersville, in that county, for the purpose of testing the extent of the deposit.

A movement is on foot to establish a free reading room in Oil City, and from present appearances it will be a success. The subscriptions for the fund are already quite liberal.

Commencement at Allegheny College, Meadville, will take place this year on the 21i of June. The Quadrennial meeting of the Alumni Association will take place on the 22d of June.

The Presbyteries of the Synod of Erie will meet in that city on Thursday, July 7th. Rev. James M. Hoyleids will deliver the sermon on the occasion.

Jefferson county has a survivor of the Perry victory, in the person of Mr. Daniel Swisher, of Frostburg, who received one of the medals ordered by Congress for men who participated in the battle of Lake Erie.

Work has lately been resumed at Stockton for the recovery of the bodies of six persons still remaining in the breast that fell in last December.

Both the towns of Clarion and Brookville have no retail liquor traffic, and the newspapers of both places complain of a larger amount of rowdyism since the new temperance era. A merchant in Brookville now advertises a firm cask of "Pure Rye Whisky," and the *Jeffersonian* says there is an increased demand for that handy little article.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, has issued a circular with reference to the examination of graduating classes at the State Normal Schools. The examinations at Edinboro, for the present year, will commence and continue for five days, at nine o'clock, A. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Lowry, Welsh and Cooper, the State Superintendent or Deputy, and the County Superintendents of the counties of Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Warren.

Two boys named Billinger and Wilkins, were drowned in Oil Creek Lake, Crawford county, on the 31st inst. They were in a boat without skill, when a heavy storm came up and capsized their craft, both being drowned.

A colored man named Henry Johnson died in Wilmington, Del., last week, aged the age of 107 years. He was born a slave in Virginia, and came North as a passenger on the underground road.

York has a haunted house, where an invisible but heavily shod visitor tramps through the rooms, even when lighted and filled with people. Groans and sighs are heard, and the last clothes line pulled from a certain bed. The kitchen table moves about, and everything occurs just the same whether the house be dark or lighted. The ghost is not homeless, makes the most noise is thought to have a wooden leg.

Water is now one dollar per barrel at Fagundas, in the oil regions, and with little inquiry, Single drink, buyer's option all day, five cents.

GEN. BUTLER ON TAXATION.

From his Speech in the House of Representatives.

I do not by any means by this repeal of the income tax propose to relieve the capital of the country of the burdens which it should properly bear of the taxes. I propose that for the $30,000,000 that we have collected under an income tax, we should give the people instead thereof a like taxation on the invested capital of the country, with freedom from inquisition and freedom from tax-gatherers. I have accordingly put before the House, and hoped that I should have the time to elucidate it, a proposition which would place an equal tax on invested capital, where it would justly be placed, on the invested capital, as we now tax the income, shall pay taxes, and that the tax shall be collected by existing machinery and at no income. I trust that sooner or later we may give effect to that idea. I hope that in the first place we shall strike out this provision and all existing provisions in regard to an income tax, and that we shall then put a tax on invested capital of five per cent., to be collected by the collector from the man who pays the interest. This would be a positive deduction from interest because he may withhold it from the creditors.

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The Vote on the Income Tax.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Democratic.]

New York and New Jersey are the only large States whose Democratic representatives, so far as they were in their seats, voted solidly against the measure—a fact to be explained, perhaps, by the circumstance that in these two States the Democratic party is less demoralized than in any of the others. The majority of the vote which Western and Southern Democrats especially cast in favor of the income tax deepens when we consider that a goodly number of Republicans voted against it—being induced to do so by considering against the present apparent interest of their party, by conscientious scruples. Their conduct contrasts handsomely with that of those Democrats, who, for some unknown reason deliberately sacrificed their scruples of conscience, and proved recreant to the traditions and general policy of the party to which they are nominally attached, and registered themselves as the indorsers of a notoriously unconstitutional act. Their vote on Friday will greatly diminish the whatever confidence has been felt in the practicability of re-establishing the national Democratic party, at least under such shifty leaders. The final vote, the details of which we have already given, sums up as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Total.
For the tax	16	109	125
Against the tax	37	33	59

Petroleum in India.

From letters received by his family in Northampton, it appears that Mr. J. S. Lyman, of Philadelphia, who went out to India to superintend boring for petroleum in the Punjab and elsewhere, was on the first of April at a camp about thirty miles from Rawul Pindee, a considerable town of the Punjab. He had discovered in that region a supply of mineral pitch, which, though small, will be enough to supply the Pindee gas works for three or four years. By the end of that time the railroad will have been built to Pindee, and the gas works can be supplied from below, if no more material is found near by. Mr. Lyman does not think so, but, a very brilliant prospect for petroleum in that part of India. His oil well near Pindee yields five or six gallons per day, and he has six coolies, an overseer and a clerk to collect that small quantity. In consequence of various delays, he did not expect to finish his boring in the Punjab before the hot weather set in three weeks hence. He then hoped to be at one of the hill towns or to Assam, and work up the results of his field labor. He was in good health and spirits, and did not anticipate returning home for a year. He is in the employ of the British government, and has his headquarters at Calcutta.

WE are pleased to know that the Chicago *Tribune* is of the same opinion that "General Schenck's tariff amendment to the Internal Revenue bill is a dead swindle from every point of view," "a premeditated fraud," etc. It is certain that a bill so monstrous should have received the support of two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives.

A FELLOW, who seems to have a great deal of faith in the utterances of our geologists, makes the following startling proposition to the Mayor of Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR: I propose to furnish all the heat necessary to run all the manufacturing works, and to do all the heating of business houses and residence buildings in your city from the fire within the earth, provided your citizens will pay a sufficient sum to do the work. The machinery will cost $150,000, and the labor $50,000, or thereabout. You may think this impossible; but nothing is impossible. The fire is there.

We are told that a company has been formed at Washington to establish a settlement on the northern coast of Mexico, and its agent has been nominated Consul at Magdalen. They hope that the Mexican Commission will recommend the annexation of Northern Mexico and Sonora to the United States in payment of the claims due American citizens. Caleb Cushing, General Butler, and other wide-awake lawyers are said to have their eyes, if not their hands, on this scheme.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ADDRESS OF GOV. GEARY.

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In receiving the various testimonials of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State. I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State Government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions towards the welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the faculties alloted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—to address the people when in his opinion he is justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to a generous people, and unjust to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt, intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the sinking fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks secret or open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil—an evil no! to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect. —the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction of them is so deeply impressed on the minds of the intelligent men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid;—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner —and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest standard, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to go abroad or to derive the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of the Government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and faithful judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to co-operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation, the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the moneys pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the Legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the sinking fund, for the use of certain affiliated corporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive veto. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the majority in the Legislature composed of Senators and Representatives chosen by you, under the regular forms of the Constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps, as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution, and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with the firmness and action which the urgency of the case required.

The bill to distribute the securities in the Sinking Fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
TOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1870.

There was little change noticeable in the local money market to-day. In some quarters a rather more active demand for money was experienced. We hear no complaints of any scarcity in the loan market, but there is a scarcity of acceptable paper, and many parties who have large amounts of idle money, are seeking first class city mortgages. These latter class of investments are quite scarce, and whenever they are offered, there is little disposition to pay over eight per cent. for money loaned on such prime securities. Money lenders would not have such a hard hunt after good mortgages were they to be more moderate in their charges for the use of money. Think of wanting ten per cent. on money loaned on first class city mortgages!

—The local stock market has experienced some slight activity. Allegheny Valley 7-30s are selling at 87½@88, and show an advancing tendency. Bank stocks are in demand at full round prices. The possibility of the adoption of some funding measure that will enable Mr. Boutwell to place on the market a low rate of interest bond has influenced many holders of the old 5-20 bonds to unload, and they naturally turn their attention to our prime local dividend stocks which will pay a more liberal rate of interest. Exchange National Bank sold at 120; Second National at 102; Manchester Savings Bank at 82½; Monongahela Navigation Company shows an advance of 2 per cent. selling at 53½, and M. and M. Insurance Company stock is up to 29½. In oil stocks, the market is quite dull on account of the low price of oil. The yield of the Columbia property is quite large, and its prospects are good. Other lower priced stocks in this class are not changing hands sufficiently to establish quotations.

—The changes in Government quotations were very light to-day.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	97¼
Central Pacific Railroad	97¼
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 8, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York Central	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
New Jersey Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	110	110
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hudson	147	147	147	147	147	147
Reading	108¾	108¾	107 7-8	108	108	108
Michigan Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Michigan Southern	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	98	98
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago and Northwestern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
St. Paul	66¾	65¾	65¾	66	66	66¾
St. Paul preferred	91¾	91¾	91	91	91	91
Toledo and Wabash		58	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Do preferred		96	96	96	96	96
Fort Wayne		94		96		
Chicago and Alton		119		119		
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
Western Union Telegraph		81¾		82		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43
Adams Express		69¾		69¾	69¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		44		44		
American M. U. Express		44		44¾		
United States Express		44		44¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾		¼
N. J. Central	110	110		
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Hartford	147	147		
Reading	108¾	108		¾
Mich. Central	124	124		
Mich. Southern	98¾	98¾		
Illinois Central	140	139¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	103¾	103¾		
Chicago and North	85¾	85¾		
Do. preferred	91	90		1
Rock Island	126¾	126¾		
St. Paul	66	66	¼	
Do. preferred	92	91		1
Tol. and Wabash	59¾	60¾	¾	
Do. preferred	74	74¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	96	96		
Chicago and Alton	117¾	117¾		
Ohio and Mis.	41	41		
Pacific Mail	43	43		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	45	45		
American M. U. Ex	44	44¾	¾	
U. S. Express	44¾	44¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1870. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing new or particularly interesting to furnish this morning. The demand for most of the leading articles was with sales to a fair extent. Prices, however, are somewhat unsettled. The weather was decidedly warm. The Chicagoans and New Yorkers are endeavoring to excite the flour and grain market for speculative purposes. How far they will succeed depends upon circumstances. The flour and grain stock of the week will no doubt be found somewhat difficult to handle. Somebody might get hurt before long. Groceries—the market was steady and firm. Sugars can report a good trade demand. Sugars are held firmly in the Eastern cities, the tendency being upward. The stock in this market is not large. The prices here are fully as low as in the East. Country merchants are beginning to perceive that fact if we are to judge by the amount of purchases. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks; they will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,217	5,904
Apples, bbls	158	82
Peaches, bbls	597	97
Corn, sacks	5,593	2,449
Wheat, sacks	7,854	6,256
Barley, sacks	769	1,200
Rye, sacks	1,078	1,709
Oats, sacks	6,029	5,700
Butter, pkgs	282	132

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is about over; the receipts since our last reached 20 barrels, a rather limited amount to operate with; we quote nominally at $4 50@5 00 for prime to fancy condition; the new crop is anxiously waited for.

ASHES—The market was not an active one; the sales were confined to lots merely to meet the present wants of the market. Soda ash common, 4c; refined, 4¼c. Potash 7¼@7½c. Pearls 8@8½c.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. The current sales were confined to Apples, peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 17@18c.

BLACKBERRIES—12@13c; pitted cherries 23@ 25c.

CHEESE—The receipts were 125 boxes. The market was quiet; prices have undergone no change. Sales Goshen Ohio at 15c; New York factory Ohio 14c; Hamburg 13c.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales new made in a jobbing way at 23½@24c ₱ gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical, 8½c; No. 1 mottled 9½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

FEED—BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 55c ₱ 56 lbs; No. 3 57½c; No. 2 60½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 20@25c; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

FLOUR—The falling off in receipts has increased the confidence of holders who advanced prices; sales were reported at 20@25c ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

BRAN AND CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand at former rates. No. 1 mackerel $2@2 25 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $17; No. 3 large $13; No 2 medium $15; in kits 90c additional; No. 1 in kits—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 50; No 3 $2. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $6 50. Codfish 5c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POULTRY—The receipts were very moderate. Prices have been well maintained. Live chickens sold at 90c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop. Retail prices $1 00@1 10 ₱ pair.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $6 50 sacks $4 75.

FRESH NUTS—Marked dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied; sales were made at a variety of prices; choice fresh roll sold at 18@20c as per quality; common lots are not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand at a slight advance. The receipts since our last were 850 bbls. The mills and large dealers report considerable activity. The store sales for western brands were: Ohios $5 25@5 75 bbl; 20 in bbls, and 25c less in sacks. Tennessee and Kentucky, extra choice $6 00@6 50; good extra $5 50@6 00; medium $5 25@5 50; fancy $6 00@6 50; family $6 50@7 00. Spring wheat extra $5 75@6 25 in bbls, and 25c less in sacks.

LIME—We have no changes to note in regard to this article, the current rates were: Cleveland and Akron $1 25; and common Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HICKORY—The market was quiet, with sales to a fair extent at $6@6 50 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Not much doing. Sales of undressed at $167 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The stock in the market is a small one; we can report sales of prime sweet at $9 00@10 00 barrel.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@86c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we note receipts sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—The market was without animation; sales No. 1 extra at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2 at 90@95c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; twine No. 1, 3-hoop $3 doz; No. 2, do doz $2 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $2 00; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

OIL—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was a shade firmer. The sales, however, were small, buyers evidently were not anxious to invest. The receipts were as follows: Oats, 1,900 sacks; rye, 175 sacks; barley, 750 sacks; wheat, 1,200 sacks; corn, 81 sacks. The asking rates, with moderate sales: Wheat—The mills quote red winter $1 14@1 19; white $1 25@1 28 ₱ bushel, but are steady but prices have undergone no change. Sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 93c. Sales from store were made at the usual rates. CORN—The demand was light, and sales were made of a similar description. Ear may be quoted at 80c and shelled at 75c. OATS—The market dull, no sales being reported for some days to emit figures. Rye has attracted but a limited attention for some days; we note prices nominally on 90@95c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The stock of choice old is getting small, while inferiors are plenty and not wanted; the former sells readily at 9@9½c per lb. Bacon—Sides and Shoulders—The market was moderately active; dealers continue to report a good business doing at the following: Plain shoulders, 13½@13½c; C. C. do, 13c; sides—ribbed, 16½@16½c; short rib, 17@17½, canvassed hams; 17c; canvassed S. C. shoulders, 13½@14c; breakfast bacon—plain, 18½c; canvassed, 19½c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 22@22½c ₱ lb.

BEEF TONGUES—$9 ₱ dozen; sheep tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

MESS PORK—Sales were reported in a regular way at $20 00@20 50 ₱ barrel.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ₱ cradles 19½@20c.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied. Both here and in Allegheny the market is very dull, prices would rule in favor of buyers. The extreme prices were $10, 12@16 ₱ ton.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₱ shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common Rectified $1 08; good Rectified $1 12½@1 15; fine $1 16@1 17½, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $1 00@6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GROCERIES—The demand continues brisk; a good deal is changing hands at a steady and firm tone. Sugars are very firm, the tendency being still upward.

COFFEE—Sales rossting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated at 13½@14c; A coffee, 13½c; B do 13½c; extra C do; C yellow 12½c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—SUGARS—Stock on market light; sales at 10½, 11½@12 for Cuba; 10½c for prime; 11c for choice; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; Muscovado sugars 9¼@ 10½c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—60@65c; Porto Rico 55@70c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's 90c; white honey 86c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 65c; Lovering's 60c; Golden 60c; sales of Golden drips 55@56c ₱ gal.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 75c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 90c@$1 25 ₱ lb. Sugar cured hams sufficiently to establish quotations.

—The changes in Government quotations were very light to-day.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118¼	118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111¼	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	97¼
Central Pacific Railroad	97¼
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 8, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
New York Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
New Jersey Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	110	110
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hudson	147	147	147	147	147	147
Reading	108¾	108¾	107 7-8	108	108	108
Michigan Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Michigan Southern	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	98	98
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago and Northwestern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
St. Paul	66¾	65¾	65¾	66	66	66¾
St. Paul preferred	91¾	91¾	91	91	91	91
Toledo and Wabash		58	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Do preferred		96	96	96	96	96
Fort Wayne		94		96		
Chicago and Alton		119		119		
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
Western Union Telegraph		81¾		82		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43
Adams Express		69¾		69¾	69¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		44		44		
American M. U. Express		44		44¾		
United States Express		44		44¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100¾		¼
N. J. Central	110	110		
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Hartford	147	147		
Reading	108¾	108		¾
Mich. Central	124	124		
Mich. Southern	98¾	98¾		
Illinois Central	140	139¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	103¾	103¾		
Chicago and North	85¾	85¾		
Do. preferred	91	90		1
Rock Island	126¾	126¾		
St. Paul	66	66	¼	
Do. preferred	92	91		1
Tol. and Wabash	59¾	60¾	¾	
Do. preferred	74	74¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	96	96		
Chicago and Alton	117¾	117¾		
Ohio and Mis.	41	41		
Pacific Mail	43	43		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	45	45		
American M. U. Ex	44	44¾	¾	
U. S. Express	44¾	44¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1870. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing new or particularly interesting to furnish this morning. The demand for most of the leading articles was with sales to a fair extent. Prices, however, are somewhat unsettled. The weather was decidedly warm. The Chicagoans and New Yorkers are endeavoring to excite the flour and grain market for speculative purposes. How far they will succeed depends upon circumstances. The flour and grain stock of the week will no doubt be found somewhat difficult to handle. Somebody might get hurt before long. Groceries—the market was steady and firm. Sugars can report a good trade demand. Sugars are held firmly in the Eastern cities, the tendency being upward. The stock in this market is not large. The prices here are fully as low as in the East. Country merchants are beginning to perceive that fact if we are to judge by the amount of purchases. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks; they will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,217	5,904
Apples, bbls	158	82
Peaches, bbls	597	97
Corn, sacks	5,593	2,449
Wheat, sacks	7,854	6,256
Barley, sacks	769	1,200
Rye, sacks	1,078	1,709
Oats, sacks	6,029	5,700
Butter, pkgs	282	132

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is about over; the receipts since our last reached 20 barrels, a rather limited amount to operate with; we quote nominally at $4 50@5 00 for prime to fancy condition; the new crop is anxiously waited for.

ASHES—The market was not an active one; the sales were confined to lots merely to meet the present wants of the market. Soda ash common, 4c; refined, 4¼c. Potash 7¼@7½c. Pearls 8@8½c.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. The current sales were confined to Apples, peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 17@18c.

BLACKBERRIES—12@13c; pitted cherries 23@ 25c.

CHEESE—The receipts were 125 boxes. The market was quiet; prices have undergone no change. Sales Goshen Ohio at 15c; New York factory Ohio 14c; Hamburg 13c.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales new made in a jobbing way at 23½@24c ₱ gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical, 8½c; No. 1 mottled 9½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

FEED—BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 55c ₱ 56 lbs; No. 3 57½c; No. 2 60½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 20@25c; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

FLOUR—The falling off in receipts has increased the confidence of holders who advanced prices; sales were reported at 20@25c ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

BRAN AND CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@13½c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand at former rates. No. 1 mackerel $2@2 25 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $17; No. 3 large $13; No 2 medium $15; in kits 90c additional; No. 1 in kits—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 50; No 3 $2. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $6 50. Codfish 5c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POULTRY—The receipts were very moderate. Prices have been well maintained. Live chickens sold at 90c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop. Retail prices $1 00@1 10 ₱ pair.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $6 50 sacks $4 75.

FRESH NUTS—Marked dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied; sales were made at a variety of prices; choice fresh roll sold at 18@20c as per quality; common lots are not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand at a slight advance. The receipts since our last were 850 bbls. The mills and large dealers report considerable activity. The store sales for western brands were: Ohios $5 25@5 75 bbl; 20 in bbls, and 25c less in sacks. Tennessee and Kentucky, extra choice $6 00@6 50; good extra $5 50@6 00; medium $5 25@5 50; fancy $6 00@6 50; family $6 50@7 00. Spring wheat extra $5 75@6 25 in bbls, and 25c less in sacks.

LIME—We have no changes to note in regard to this article, the current rates were: Cleveland and Akron $1 25; and common Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HICKORY—The market was quiet, with sales to a fair extent at $6@6 50 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Not much doing. Sales of undressed at $167 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The stock in the market is a small one; we can report sales of prime sweet at $9 00@10 00 barrel.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@86c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we note receipts sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—The market was without animation; sales No. 1 extra at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2 at 90@95c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; twine No. 1, 3-hoop $3 doz; No. 2, do doz $2 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $2 00; zinc wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

OIL—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was a shade firmer. The sales, however, were small, buyers evidently were not anxious to invest. The receipts were as follows: Oats, 1,900 sacks; rye, 175 sacks; barley, 750 sacks; wheat, 1,200 sacks; corn, 81 sacks. The asking rates, with moderate sales: Wheat—The mills quote red winter $1 14@1 19; white $1 25@1 28 ₱ bushel, but are steady but prices have undergone no change. Sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 93c. Sales from store were made at the usual advance. CORN—The demand was light, and sales were made of a similar description. Ear may be quoted at 80c and shelled at 75c. OATS—The market dull, no sales being reported for some days to emit figures. Rye has attracted but a limited attention for some days; we note prices nominally on 90@95c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The stock of choice old is getting small, while inferiors are plenty and not wanted; the former sells readily at 9@9½c per lb. Bacon—Sides and Shoulders—The market was moderately active; dealers continue to report a good business doing at the following: Plain shoulders, 13½@13½c; C. C. do, 13c; sides—ribbed, 16½@16½c; short rib, 17@17½, canvassed hams; 17c; canvassed S. C. shoulders, 13½@14c; breakfast bacon—plain, 18½c; canvassed, 19½c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 22@22½c ₱ lb.

BEEF TONGUES—$9 ₱ dozen; sheep tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

MESS PORK—Sales were reported in a regular way at $20 00@20 50 ₱ barrel.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ₱ cradles 19½@20c.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied. Both here and in Allegheny the market is very dull, prices would rule in favor of buyers. The extreme prices were $10, 12@16 ₱ ton.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₱ shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common Rectified $1 08; good Rectified $1 12½@1 15; fine $1 16@1 17½, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $1 00@6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GROCERIES—The demand continues brisk; a good deal is changing hands at a steady and firm tone. Sugars are very firm, the tendency being still upward.

COFFEE—Sales rossting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated at 13½@14c; A coffee, 13½c; B do 13½c; extra C do; C yellow 12½c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—SUGARS—Stock on market light; sales at 10½, 11½@12 for Cuba; 10½c for prime; 11c for choice; Porto Rico 10½@11½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; Muscovado sugars 9¼@ 10½c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—60@65c; Porto Rico 55@70c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's 90c; white honey 86c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 65c; Lovering's 60c; Golden 60c; sales of Golden drips 55@56c ₱ gal.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 90c@$1 25 ₱ lb. Sugar cured hams sufficiently to establish quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, June 9, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market continues very dull, with prices tending downward. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Buyers were offering lower figures, but sellers were disposed to hold back. Speculation in oil don't seem to be popular at present. Prices are evidently too uncertain. Oils for future delivery were offered at low figures.

CRUDE.

The rates are altogether nominal, with an occasional sale at the following: At Parker's Landing, 10½c, a decline of ½c since our last. Spot 12c bid, 12½c wanted; July 12c, August 11½; September 12½c; buyers' option all year 13c; sellers' option all year 13½c. The sales were 1,000 bbls June, S. O., 12c. The same offer was made for another lot.

REFINED.

The market opened dull and failed to improve during the day; prices are tending downward. Quotations—Spot 26½c, June 26½c, July 27¼@27½c, August 27½@27½c, September 27½@28c, last five months 29½c, all year, B. O., 28½c. Sales 1,000 bbls—500 bbls July 27½; 500 bbls August 27½c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 32½ francs.

DISPATCHES.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—Market very quiet with small sales at $1 10@1 15; $4 10 generally bid, but $4 50 asked for that at present.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 8.—Market dull and nominal at $3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 8.—Market very quiet and weak; buyers at $4 25, and sellers at $4 30@4 35; no sales to-day.

FRANKLIN, June 8.—Market quiet and June 26½c; July 27½c; August 27½@27½c; September and October 28@28½c; August to December 28c; market closed.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Market very quiet; crude 14½c bbl, and 27½c asked; refined—sales of 5 bbls June at 27½c; 500 bbls each June and July on private terms, supposed to be 27½c.

NEW YORK, June 8, 4 P. M.—Market weak; spot 26½c; June 26½@26½c; July 27c; August 27½@27½c; crude dull and nominal; bulk 13½@13½c.

Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart F. & co.	120	bbls	50
Fisher Bros.	60	H. W. C. Tweddle	50
Keystone Oil works	400	I. S. Ramsay & Co.	59
National Oil works	400	J. Spenhimer	50
Tarentum Oil works	800		
J. W. Hilliard	50	Total	4,959

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Porterfield & T. 80 bbls crude to J Wilkins; O C & A P R R, 80 do do to Lockhart F & co; Lockhart F & co, 40 do do to Lockhart F & co; J Marshall, 60 do do to Keystone Oil Works; same to Lockhart F & co, 80 do to J Kunkle, 50 do do to D Bly & co; T Chess, 80 do do to H W C Tweddle; T Chess, 80 do do to J S Ramsey & co; J H Barbour, 320 do do to National Oil Works; J W Young, 160 do do to Fisher Bros; P Hutchison, 80 do do to Lockhart F & co; O S Goldrick, 480 do do to Lockhart F & co; O S Goldrick, 480 do do to Hartford & co.

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

H W C Tweddle, 60 bbls lub to R N Bruce, New York.

Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Company, 626 bbls ref to Tack Bros & co, Philadelphia.

H Koehler & Co, 251 bbls refined to Wading, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls refined to A R McHenry, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 391 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Co, 155 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Parker, Martin & Co 59 bbls

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficiency. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Boltz, Miss Hattie, Pleasant Hill, Pa.	3
Hunt, Capt. Wm., Brooksville, Ohio.	3
Cowan, Jacob, Randolph, Pa.	3
Daly, H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Dettinger, M. & W., Greenville, Pa.	3
Fahler, Wm. M., Corvville, Ohio.	3
Henderson, Mrs. Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Humphrey, Mrs. Cath, Adamsville, Ohio.	3
King, Horace, Thompsonville, Ky.	3
Wages, Chas., Franklin, Pa.	3
Murray, Thos., Coalsburg, Va.	3
Farmer & Co., Middletown, Conn.	3
Booth, Helen, Meadville, Pa.	3

PERSONAL.—Fritz Fries, the genial reporter of the *Volksblatt*, celebrates his fortieth birthday to-day.

ARM BROKEN.—O. J. McGann, a member of Connetts from the Fifth ward, stepped upon a piece of orange peal on Liberty street, Tuesday evening, and fell and broke his arm.

PERSONAL.—H. Bimber, Esq., of Phillipsburg, Beaver county, will sail for Europe, on the 5th of July, with his family. His many friends wish him a successful voyage.

ROBINSON.—It is stated that Wm. John Robinson is in the city, and has been since Monday. Don't the Workhouse authorities want him.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. D. Ramaley, the well known proprietor of the Fifth avenue hat parlors, is in the East selecting the latest and best styles of head gear.

LOST BOY.—Last evening a little boy, aged five years, was found wandering on Penn avenue, near the Twelfth ward station. He was taken into the station house and held until his parents called for him.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Murray, while playing in the yard back of Brush's boiler yard, Penn avenue, on Tuesday evening, had one of his legs broken above the knee by a bar of pig metal rolling on him.

BASKET PICNIC.—The Rosalie Social Circle will hold a basket picnic at Monitor grove, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, on Tuesday, June 21, 1870. An occasion of rare enjoyment may be anticipated by those attending.

CHURCH HOME FESTIVAL.—The strawberry festival at the Church Home, on Fortieth street, takes place this afternoon and evening. It is for the benefit of a most charitable object, and should be well attended.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—For the past three days business at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office has been unprecedentedly dull, on account of the attendance of the Mayor's clerk and officers at Court on the Rafferty gambling case trial.

THE CENSUS.—The taking of the census in the city, is progressing rapidly, and it is stated that in the Fifteenth ward some rather queer cases will be revealed. In the First ward of this city some houses contain twenty-seven families.

BITTER.—Harry Wilson, son of Mr. George Wilson, an operator in the office of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, who, on Tuesday, had his leg broken in two places by falling from a board pile in the ward—the lighting of which causing the fall—was much better yesterday.

OAKLAND PARK.—No pic-nics are held on the grounds leased by the Oakland Park Driving Association, and now known as Oakland Park. The prize fight mentioned a day or two since as having occurred on Oakland Park did not occur on the grounds of the Association, but in a grove some distance from it.

LAUNCHED.—The floating bath house erected on the Allegheny wharf, in front of the House for Destitute Young Men, has been successfully launched, and the managers await the patronage of the bathers, which must soon be forthcoming if the present warm weather continues.

COMMON CASES.—Mayor Brush heard twenty common cases yesterday morning. Michael O'Brien and Samuel Dougherty, charged with vagrancy, were sent up for twenty and thirty days, to the Workhouse. These were the only cases of importance, the balance of the charges being of a trivial nature.

THOT AT OAKLAND.—There will be a grand trot this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Oakland Driving Park. Some very fine trotters have been entered, and as the proceeds of the race are for the benefit of the widow of Parifer Savage, killed some time ago, we hope to see a large attendance.

RELIABLE MEDICINES.—The agent of Messrs. Strickland, Hermann & Co., of Chicago, the manufacturers of Warner's medicines, is in the city for the purpose of making arrangements with our druggists for their introduction here. Where these medicines have been introduced they are highly commended.

BATHING IN DAYLIGHT.—Numerous complaints have reached the Mayor lately in reference to the practice of men and boys bathing in daylight at various points on both rivers, and Chief Hague will doubtless soon order the enforcement of the ordinance bearing on the matter, and which provides a fine on all persons caught so offending.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening about half-past nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 31, Neptune engine house. The alarm was caused by the burning of a ventilating hood in the second story window of M. Frederick Holmes's residence, No. 46 Fourth avenue. Officer Eafty rushed up stairs, tore the blind down and extinguished the flames.

THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE.—The piers of this elegant bridge, which is to span the Allegheny river in the Seventeenth ward, have been nearly completed, and the superstructure will be raised as soon as they are finished. The timbers are being framed on the river bank between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets. All the piers are now finished except the two central ones.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE.—We dropped in at Mr. Pb. Halderman's establishment, No. 181 Ohio street, Allegheny city, yesterday, and saw some most elegant furniture. One parlor set struck us as being particularly fine. The sofas and chairs are of the best walnut, richly finished with purple silk, and fit for the most gorgeously furnished house in the land. We can recommend Mr. Halderman as thoroughly understanding his business, turning out skilful work at most reasonable prices.

WASHINGTON INFANTRY.—At a meeting held on Monday evening last, at the office of Col. D. M. Morris, Company "B," of the Washington Infantry, was organized by calling Col. D. B. Morris to the chair; and the appointment of Mr. E. S. Comings as Secretary. After an enthusiastic meeting, the following officers, a number of men, the meeting adjourned to reassemble on Tuesday evening, June 14th, at 7½ o'clock, at the armory of Company "A," Ashland Hall, Wylie street. The Washington Cornet Band were elected members of the organization.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.—Yesterday afternoon, on Fifth avenue, near Elm street, John McDevitt and his son, Jame McDevitt, were thrown from a buggy, but fortunately were not seriously injured. The street is rough at the place mentioned, and young Mr. McDevitt, who was driving, was thrown out. As he fell his father undertook to catch the lines, and succeeded in stopping the horse after he had also fell out, striking on the cursesone and cutting his head slightly. He was stunned by the shock, but after being taken to the doctor's was able to be removed in a short time.

FULTON'S DINING ROOMS.—The new dining rooms which will be opened to-day, at No. 97 Fourth avenue, are destined in the future to draw a large share of public patronage. The house has been thoroughly refitted and remodeled, and at present presents an air of comfort, neatness and elegance combined. In the second story there are two capacious dining rooms and ice cream saloon. Meals at reasonable rates and gentlemen, while the first floor will contain a dining room for the use of business men only. Ladies are invited to visit this elegant establishment, and may rest assured, they will be entertained in a manner that will scarcely fail to win their admiration and their patronage.

The Red Men—Grand Council to be Held in Erie.

The various tribes of the Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania will hold a grand council in this city on the 19th inst. The various tribes of this and adjoining States have been invited. John Rehman was elected Grand Sachem President and Secretary of the tribes of this district. In the morning of the day mentioned the different delegates from the tribes in this city will proceed to the Union Depot and receive the Great Chiefs of the various tribes. A procession will then be formed and marched through the different streets of the city to the place where the grand council is to be held. At the close of the session a grand ball will be given at one of the principal halls of the city.

Serious Affray.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a serious affray occurred in Virgin alley, a man named "Cockey" Ward being cut several times in the leg with a razor, handled by parties to us unknown. Officer John Glynn was apprised of the difficulty, and he quickly as possible repaired to the scene of the affray but the combatants had separated and disappeared before his arrival. Ward, who bore no arrests were made. Last evening, as we go to woman residing in Virgin alley appeared before Alderman Ward with cutting her, and a warrant for her arrest was placed in the hands of the constable for that purpose. She will make information against him accordingly this morning, for felonious assault and battery.

Suffrage in a New Shape.

We are informed that on yesterday afternoon, a lady, a member of the Female Suffrage Association of Allegheny county, called upon a prominent member of the bar, and desired to know if he would take a female law student into his office. The attorney blandly informed the lady that the law required the student to be a citizen of the United States. To this the lady replied that that would soon be citizens. The attorney then informed her that as soon as such was the case, he would take pleasure in presenting her application for permission to enter as a student, and if she passed the examination which he would require to read at home, but he could not think of taking her into his office. Had the lady been enlightened that the student should be taken into the office, in the same manner as if she was a male. The matter would then dropped until the right of citizenship is granted the females.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending June 7, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 103,930. Clutch mechanism for harvester; W. W. Meanor, Marysville.

No. 103,923. Hot blast apparatus; Jonas J. Pierce, Sharpsville.

No. 103,877. Valve; August Snyder, Pittsburgh, assignor to Atwood & McCaffrey, same place.

No. 104,003. Stump extractor; Enoch Farnsworth, Sabbath Rest.

No. 104,023. Nut lock; Daniel Hoffman, Noblestown, and Wm. Johnston, Havelock.

No. 104,007. Globe valve; Norman King, Etna.

No. 104,044. Movable store shelving; George and William Koch, Franklin.

No. 104,068. Head block for saw mill; Geo. Selden and H. G. Kelsey, Erie, assignors to Geo. Selden.

No. 104,077. Machine for cleaning cast-iron pipes; Wm. Smith, Allegheny City.

GOV. GEARY'S VISIT.

Trip to Dixmont Hospital—The Institution Thoroughly Inspected—Visit to the Soldiers' Orphan School at Chiltenham—The Children Addressed by Gov. Geary, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Col. McFarland and Mr. Taylor—Visit to the House of Refuge, the Allegheny Orphans' Asylum, and the Penitentiary.

Governor Geary, Dr. Worthington, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Charities, Colonel McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in company with Messrs. Harper and Jones, visited Dixmont Hospital on Tuesday, reaching there about noon. The visit was entirely unexpected, no one in any way connected with the institution having the least intimation that it was ever contemplated. It being the day for the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, many of them were there, some of them having their ladies along.

After dinner, the whole party were taken through every part of the immense institution by Dr. Reed, the Superintendent, and each ward and the whole was thoroughly inspected. The Governor was particularly thorough and minute in his inspection, allowing no nook or corner to escape his attention. Dr. Reed introduced him to many of the inmates, and it was interesting, indeed, to notice the reception he met with.

PHILLIPSBURG SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Leaving Dixmont at 4 P. M., the party next visited the Phillipsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School, Rev. W. G. Taylor, principal. After passing through every part of the buildings and over the grounds, all found in admirable order, the school was called together and for over three hours spent with them, hearing the several grades read, recite grammer, &c. The admirable system of *grading* introduced into these schools, some two years since, shows its merits very fully in this institution. According to this system every child is examined carefully when admitted into the school, and is assigned to whichever of the eighth grades he is most competent. Promotions are made from grade to grade at the quarterly examinations, both pupils and teachers know that upon their diligence and faithfulness depends their relative standing. Hence all are nerved to work industriously and faithfully, and accomplish more than they otherwise would.

This school has a class of three girls in the *eighth grade*—the highest. As children are discharged at sixteen, but few schools have an eighth grade, and hence the special mention of the one in this school. This grade is prepared for a test examination at any time.

After concluding the examination, and having music by the excellent band of Soldiers' Orphans, under the leadership of Prof. Miggle M. Taylor, who composed one of the songs sung, His Excellency Governor Geary addressed the school at length. Time and space will not permit even an outline of his admirable address, listened to by these children with marked attention. Suffice it to say that it was a most eloquent, instructive address to them to improve well the grand opportunities the State has provided for them, on account of the absence of nearly two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count, and of guilty on the second count, finding and assisting in gambling, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

There is another charge of a similar nature pending against Rafferty, which will be taken up this morning.

OLD LIQUOR CASES DISPOSED OF.

Barbara Brawdy was called for trial on three charges of selling liquor on Sunday and without license. The bills were found at the June term, 1868, but the witness, Anna Mullen, failed to appear and prosecute. The Court directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, and also to find who should pay the costs. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutrix, Anna Mullen, should pay the costs.

Court adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock this morning.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NEW COURT ROOM.

Judge Collier yesterday made the following order for the better regulation of the new court room:

"And now, June 8, A. D. 1870, ordered, That the constables of Upstairs in the Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., during the time said Court is in session, shall be as follows, to-wit:

"Officer John C. Smith, Doorkeeper, main entrance.

"Officers George W. Thomas and F. A. Frethy, north aisle.

"Officers Warren Mellwaine and David Agnew, middle or main aisle.

"Officers I. W. Mellwaine and John B. Timmony, south aisle.

"No officer shall absent himself without permission.

"When the Grand Jury is not in session, the officers in attendance thereon shall, in all things, have and perform rights and duties of others.

"And it is further ordered, that all the tipstaves, without exception, shall be under the control of, and subject to the order of the Crier, under whatever direction the Court shall make or order. Should the Grand Jury adjourn at any time before the Court, the tipstaves in attendance thereon shall immediately come into Court and report to the Crier and take the position assigned by him.

BY THE COURT."

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Thomas Melion vs. Milton Herron, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $312 25.

In the case of Andrew Hartupee vs. Severson, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $66.

Andrew Hartupee and Samuel Marrow vs. Wm. A. Caldwell. Action to recover $1,200 in the hands of the defendant, alleged to be due the plaintiffs. Jury out.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Jacob H. Walter. Action to recover a grading and paving assessment on Main street. Defendant resists the assessment had not been made according to law. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 87, Williams vs. Williams.

88, Johnston's Ex'rs vs. Shaffer.

86, McClintock vs. Rogers.

87, Murphy and wife vs. Lawrence.

89, Hoetzler, for use vs. Schoppe.

90, Pittsburgh vs. Hatch.

96, Appel vs. Auren.

92, Zinger vs. Auren.

93, Wilson vs. Johnston.

95, Huckenstein vs. Gilliland.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Alonzo Hall vs. L. D. Davis and others, owners of the steamboat Little Champion, the jury found for the plaintiff, $1,060 39.

In the case of Wm. McClelland vs. Thomas Rogers, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,507.

Christian Yenny vs. Duff & Ewing. Action to recover for number of sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $278 83.

Patrick Herlihy vs. Loveand John McClaran. Action to recover for labor done. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

304, McSwiggin vs. Kuhl et al.

305, Kerr vs. Zeigler.

306, Duncan & Wachter vs. Eleventh Ward School Board.

316, Richards vs. Schwab.

317, Dunn vs. Keil.

318, Davis vs. Ballou.

320, Wadsworth vs. Cree.

322, Whalen et ux vs. Doren et al.

324, Hull vs. Wilson.

325, Farmers' Deposit Bank vs. Benny, Jr.

329, Liggett & Co. vs. Fisher.

ALDERMAN ALLEN.—Alderman Allen, of the Twelfth ward, has moved his police office to the corner of Twenty-second street and Penn avenue.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Concluding Proceedings of the First Day's Session—The Sabbath School Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 7, 1870.

After prayer by Rev. C. Williams, of Allegheny, the reading of the letters from the churches was concluded. There are twenty-eight churches in the Association, with a membership of 3,326.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letters, the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: Moderator—Rev. Isaac Banks, of Birmingham; Clerk—Rev. M. B. Sloan, of Pittsburgh; Assistant Clerk and Treasurer—Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, of Mansfield. The record is not rendered complete, however, as the three were all made insensible and helpless

B. Clifford, colored, who resides at First street, in the Third ward, had a most miraculous escape. He was sitting at the front door smoking a pipe, when a flash of lightning nearly blinded him. When he recovered he found that his pipe had been shattered to pieces, and a broad streak of blue, like a wound, was on the center of the lightning. The cheek was burned, but not severely, and Clifford states that he was but slightly stunned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

COMMON CASES.

There were two common cases before the Deputy Mayor yesterday. One paid a dollar and costs, and the other was sent to jail for forty-eight hours.

DIVESTED.

Joseph Myers on Tuesday afternoon became intoxicated on the Greensburg pike, and in a thickly settled portion of the city became separated from his money. When he discovered the loss of the clothing. For this little amusement he was arrested and committed to the Work-house for thirty days.

TWO CASES.

J. H. McCall, of Sharpsburg, preferred a charge of false pretenses against Milton McCleary, alleging that defendant had come into Sharpsburg eating house and obtained oysters and other eatables to the amount of four dollars for himself and a number of friends, representing that he had money in his pocket to pay, and afterwards failing to pay. The defendant also alleged that defendant had come in afterwards, and when asked to settle that bill had caught defendant by the neck, saying, "I'll learn you something," and also using other abusive language. Warrants were issued in both cases.

TALKATIVE.

Thomas Lindenfelser alleges that Simon Gayhart is altogether too talkative, having entered defendant's store, saying he would put him in the Penitentiary and using other abusive language. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Barton.]

FEROCIOUS DOG.

Adam Graber says that he has on several occasions been bitten by a ferocious dog owned by Nicholas Hinn, a warrant for the arrest of Hinn was issued. The parties reside in Bloomfield.

[Before Alderman Allen.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Joseph R. Wickline, charged on oath of John Barry with assault and battery. Prosecutor is employed to have been committed at Tibby's glass house, on Twenty-second street, where the prosecutor is a boy, worked as an assistant to defendant.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

A WHEELBARROW CASE.

Andrew Baker, who conveys ashes about in a wheelbarrow in the Tenth ward, made an information against Frank Pelckle and other boys names unknown, of which the following is an extract: "On the day and place aforesaid, while he, the said complainant, was moving ashes, the defendant, Frank Pelckle of the city of Pittsburgh, did insert a stone between the spokes of the wheel of his barrow and stopped its progress, and that when remonstrated with by complainant they then stoned him, and a stone or brick thrown at him by defendants struck him on the arm, while some others came near striking him on the back." A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

James W. Colville charged Robert Woodson, a saloon keeper in the Twelfth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday, and a warrant was issued.

The same prosecutor also made an information against George Lance, keeper of an eating house on Stanfield street, charged defendant with selling liquor without a license. Warrant issued.

HAIR PULLED.

Mary Day alleges that Nancy Friel pulled a quantity of hair out of her head, and a warrant for assault and battery was issued.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Ralph Wolfenden, an emigrant from England, alleges that Ann Morgan, who keep bar at Dougan's saloon, on Liberty street, near the depot, defrauded him. He says that he went and bought two glasses of beer, but knowing anything about our money, as he had been in the country only a short time. He says he gave her a five dollar bill in payment, and received in change a worthless bill on an old State bank of Indiana, and that he discovered his mistake in taking it the defendant refused to redeem it. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Henry Sturn charged John Davis and Mrs. Davis, his wife, with keeping a disorderly house on Mulberry alley. The prosecutor alleges that defendants have a family of some sixteen children, and that they are reared so that the elder children are in the habit of getting intoxicated and annoying the neighborhood. Warrant issued. Hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Nesper.]

TROUBLE WITH KEEPERS.

Westley Sill charges Charles Duncan with beating his babe, alleging that when he was taken to the Workhouse, some time since, he left a quantity of clothing, valued at thirty dollars, and nine dollars and fifty cents in money with Duncan, who was a keeper, and that defendant refused to return them. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing. The same prosecutor also made an information for assault and battery against James Munn, another keeper of Hell's Half Acre.

[Before Alderman Nesbett.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John C. Rodd alleges that Mary Murphy, a resident of Tin Pot Row, has been in the habit of emptying ashes into his cellar. A warrant, charge malicious mischief, was issued.

NAMES CALLED.

Joseph Reinhart preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against August Geisler, alleging that when he went to the emigrant house on Second street a delegation of emigrants defendant called him various hard names. Warrant issued.

ALLEGHENY.

COUNCIL MEETING.—A stated meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening in the Council Chamber, in the city building, at seven and a half o'clock.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Committee on City Property held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Controller's office. Nothing was done beside acting on some bills. The principal bill that presented was that of Mr. Boyce, the Ellsworth engine house in the Eighth ward, which has been completed.

WORK COMMENCED.—The work of widening Church avenue has been commenced. The fence on the avenue, which surrounds South Park, was taken down yesterday, and preparations are being made for the laying of the curb stone. The strip taken from the South Park, under the ordinance passed for the widening of Stockton avenue, will leave but little ground for park purposes.

BOY HURT.—A boy named James Cook, while wading with a number of others, yesterday afternoon in the Ninth ward, stepped on a piece of glass, and received a cut about an inch and a half long and nearly an inch deep. The boy was taken to his father's residence, and was carried out of the water by his companions, who tied up the wound as well as they could. The lad was after wards carried to his residence not far distant. This should be a lesson to all boys who have the bad habit of wading in ponds, lest they should meet with a like accident.

Undesirable Passengers.

Two men got in a car of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, at the Federal street station, and one of them, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, began to act in a disorderly manner. The conductor endeavored to get him off, but the fellow became more excited, and in scrambling broke one or two windows in the car. The conductor sent an officer, and when he was about to arrest the unruly passenger the companion of the latter interfered in his behalf. Both men were then arrested and taken before Alderman Irwin, who imposed upon each a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

"Spalding's Glue"
Mends everything. TFhs

Another Invoice

Of fine old English and Scotch bottled ale, received by Joseph Flannigan, 8 Diamond, corner of the Diamond; just the thing for weakly and debilitated invalids Try it.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, including many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed a Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Arcade, corner Wood and Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, pistols, revolvers, bought, sold or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

Our Young People

When starting out to regale themselves with ice cream, strawberries, etc, should always bear in mind that Mr. James Coniglio, the well arranged saloon, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, serves up the most delicious ice cream to be found in the city. Yonkman's saloon is visited by large crowds of ladies and gentlemen every evening.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

The Ladies

Are in raptures at the introduction of Phalon's Vitalia, or salvation for the hair. This grand factory in the world to shake their ringlets at the frosting hand of time in defiance. Free from any sediment, it rapidly dyes the most grayest hairs. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. TFhs.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

A Pronounced Success.

When they commenced the manufacture of those superior paper sacks which grocers and flour dealers prefer, the best in use, Messrs. Godfrey & Clark did a good thing. Their establishment is at No. 270 Liberty street.

"A Man's a Man for A' That."

A man may be a man "for a' that," but it will not be denied that a new and neatly fitting suit of clothes adds greatly to his appearance. The hundreds of people who daily visit the clothing establishment of Messrs. Uring, Palmer & Co., at the corner of Smithfield street and Wood street, afford ample illustrations of the above assertion. All who go to this house are sure to be pleased, as the large assortments of which the firm at all times keep a heavy supply, are sure to make their exit well dressed and greatly pleased.

Inquire Within.

The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearly fixtures, you will exclaim at once, "How beautiful!" To impart the utmost brilliancy there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT. TFhs.

SOUTH SIDE.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday a case of cruelty to animals was witnessed on the South Side. A colored driver, in the employ of Keeling & Co., coal merchants, at the head of Twelfth street, flogged a dray horse unmercifully beating his horses because of their refusal to travel as fast as the driver fancied they should go.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

NO ANNOYANCE.

C. Herold complained that Mrs. Long and Mary Long annoyed him considerably by visiting his house and calling his wife and children vile names, and charging him (Herold) with keeping a house of ill fame. The magistrate issued warrants for the accused's arrest upon a charge of disorderly conduct. They were brought up and held for a hearing.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Phillip Lang was accused of larceny by bailee, on oath of Henry Seaton. The deponent alleged that the defendant obtained possession of a wagon belonging to him, which he was instructed to sell for $50. Now, it seems Lang sold the vehicle for $60, and thus got $10 more than he was to receive for the whole the suit. Seaton lives at Deer Creek, and Lang in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh. A warrant has been issued.

[Before Justice E. G. Kreban, of Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A. Klinefelg, a resident of Temperance, preferred a charge of assault and battery against Conrad Bergmen, alleging that the offense was committed during a quarrel. Both men live on Keeling's run, near Birmingham. Bergmen was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Merchants, Dealers and Families,

Remember that J. D. Thompson & Co. have the largest assortment of matches in the city, 240 Liberty street.

Sale of Bakewell's Neville Estate.

This day at eleven o'clock, the grand real estate sale of the season will take place on Mr. Bakewell's property, on Penn avenue, in one acre lots and a splendid plot of five acres with dwelling. An unusual opportunity to secure a bargain will be presented to-day. Do not let that opportunity slip. Free train from Federal street depot at the end of Duquesne on the grounds. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

"Across the Deep, Blue Sea."

Parties who contemplate making a trip to Europe should at once consult F. H. Rattigan, No. 639 Smithfield street, agent, A. N. S. N. C. field street, where, in addition to procuring passage at the lowest first-class rates, they will receive much valuable information.

Things New and Desirable

Sold at Thompson & Co.'s, No. 240 Liberty street, Brushes and notions. One revolver, two double five shots and kids no dan, one rat trap, kills every time, $1 50; one box of Pharaoh's serpents, 50c; one fine fountain pen as cheap as the cheapest. Remember 240 Liberty street. The store of one thousand things.

Three Requisites of Health.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor sufficient number of cots to put to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz: A good appetite, easy digestion, and refreshing sleep, soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indigestion, (of whom new open for inspection), and is covered with a valnot labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangement of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful stimulant, and (in proportion to capacity to sleep) which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to the influence of this fragrant anodyne, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to combine a stimulant, an opiate, a tonic, an invigorant, a saporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to call for each; but in this preparation all these medicinal properties, and many others, are found in the most happy union. Thus, as digestion is stimulated while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no medicine ever offered, and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon air the assimilating and secretory organs at the same time, and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health named above, viz: a better appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MISS L. M. TAYLOR

HAS RECEIVED

Summer Bonnets, Hats and Flowers,

Also, has in connection with Millinery,

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS,

IN VARIOUS MATERIAL,

44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

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